

Losk PA, 198.

Equilibrium between nitrogen dioxide and nitroso-sulfuric

88
Q

at 100 °C is 5.1% higher at 50° than at 25°. Whereas it is 26% lower

Gorky Polytechnic Inst. A. A. Zhelanov

SOV/137-58-8-18166

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 280 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kal'ye, A. K., Ioshpa, I. Ye.

TITLE: Quantitative Determination of Lead, Iron, and Aluminum by Drop-tempometric Potentiometry (Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye svintsa, zheleza i aluminiiya kapel'no-tempometricheskii potentsiometriyey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 50-55

ABSTRACT: The changes introduced into the apparatus for drop-tempometric potentiometry (Kalye A. K., Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 1946, Vol 12, Nr 9) are pointed out. The titration of 0.01N solution of $(CH_3COO)_2Pb$ with 0.1N solution of K_2CrO_4 , of 0.01N solution of $Al(NO_3)_3$ and 0.001N solution of $Fe(NO_3)_3$ with 0.1N solution of NaOH was carried out. In determining 15 - 52 mg Pb the error constitutes 0.78 - 1.95 mg Pb; in determining 1.34 - 4.5 mg Al, the error equals 0 - 0.14 mg Al, and in determining 0.19 - 0.93 mg Fe accurate results are obtained. The observed lag in the increase of time necessary for the titration, owing to the increase of the amount of the ion titrated, is explained by the increase in the coefficient of activity of the solution with the increase of the amount

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-18166

Quantitative Determination of Lead (cont.)

of the substance titrated, which leads to an increase in the rate of the reaction.

N. G.

1. Aluminum—Quantitative analysis
2. Iron—Quantitative analysis
3. Lead—Quantitative analysis
4. Ions—Titration

Card 2/2

Ioshipa, Yu. E.

✓ Industrial testing of the press designed by V. F. Krolenko,
Yu. E. Ioshipa. *Vinodelle i Vinogradarstvo S.S.R.* 15,
No. 1, 32-33 (1965).—The working efficiency of this press
for the prepn. of grape must has been described; 5-8 tons
grapes/hr. can be processed by the press. The yield of
the must ranges from 76.15 to 86.10% of the grape wt. de-
pending on the grape variety. The musts obtained from
the Moldavian grapes showed the following characteristics:
sp. gr. 1.078-1.080; ppt. 1-11%; sugar 15.4-20.2%; ex-
tractive substances 181.5-228.7 g./l.; and Fe 4.0-9.7 mg./l.

E. Wiericki

(1)

IOSHPE, A.Ya., KHOMSKAYA, Ye.D.

Regulation of temporal parameters of voluntary movements according
to the electromyographic data. Vop. psikhol. 11 no.3:103-112 My-
Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdeleniye psikhologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

Z/011/62/019/001/017/017
E073/E136

AUTHORS: Korzin, N.V., Gurevich, Yu.M., and Ioshpe M.L.

TITLE: Selection of varnish systems which are resistant to hot water.

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.1, 1962, 38, abstract Ch 62-528. (Lakokras. Materialy, no.5, 1961, 67-68)

TEXT: The following varnishes were tried: epoxy, mixture of polyvinylbutaryl and cresolformaldehyde resin, phenolformaldehyde resin, nitrile rubber with cresolformaldehyde resin, oil-asphalt varnish with asbestos, amber, divinylacetylene (ethynol varnish), furfural resin. From the first test series, the three most satisfactory varnish systems were chosen, which are being subjected to further tests. These are: ethynol varnish, polyvinylbutaryl + cresolformaldehyde resin, and oil asphalt mastic. 2 tables.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

ZHUCHKOVA, N.K.; VANKHADLO, TS.B.; GOLOVANOV, G.F.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.F.;
IOSHPE, M.L.

Paint and varnish coating used for the protection of water-purifying
filters from corrosion. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:42-43
'63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Water—Purification)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Paint materials)

IOSHPE, M.L.; Prinimala uchastiye MIRONOVA, L.P.

Various-purpose marking paints. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim.
(MIRA 16:10)
no.4:44-46 '63.

IOGHPE, Ye. L.

34182. Lecheniye bol'nykh legochnym tuberkulezom preparatami zolota v
dispansernykh usloviyakh. Byulleten' In-ta tuberkuleza Akad.
Med. nauk SSSR, 1949, № 2, s. 19-25

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' № 6, 1955

Institute, Ic., i..

FELDMAN I. KH., OIFEBAKH M. I., TOSMPK E. L.

Klinicheskie nablyudenija nad terapevтическим действием тубина
pri tuberkuleze. Clinical observations of therapeutic effect
of tubin in tuberculosis/ Probl. tuberk., Moskva No. 5 Sept-Oct 50
p. 58-62.

1. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy of Medical Sciences (Director — Z. A. Lebedeva) and of the First Department of Tuberculosis (Head — Prof. A. Ye. Rabukhin) of the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Director — V. P. Lebedeva).
CLMI. Vol. 20 No. 2 Feb 1951

IOSHPE, Ye.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Present-day methods of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. Med.
sestra, no.9:7-14 S '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy
current status)

IOSIF, A.

"Agriculture, economics, and growth" by Milton M. Snodgrass,
Luther T. Wallace. Reviewed by A. Iosif. Probleme econ 18 no.3:
154-159 Mr '65.

MITACHI, N., coresp.; IOSIF, B., coresp.; VALKAY, Geza, coresp.; TOMAS,
Liviu, coresp.

In short. Constr Buc 17 no.793:4 20 Mr '65.

IOSIF, D.

The Radio Aircraft (Airborne Radio Station). Aripile Patriei (The Wings
of the Fatherland), #7:18:Jul 55

POPESTU-NEVEANU, El.; IOSIF, Gh.; ENE, P.

Study on the reception process of symbolic figurative diagrams
used at the switchboard. Rev psihologie 10 no. 2:137-148 '64.

POPESCU-NEVEANU, El.; IOSIF, Gh.; ENE, P.

Comparative study of the influence of some agents on the process
of perception and recognition of figurative and symbolic schemes.
Rev psihologie 11 no.1:69-80 '65.

1. Institute of Psychology of the Rumanian Academy. Submitted
December 12, 1964.

HERSENI, T.; IOSIF, Gh.; MARCUS, S.

Fourth "Collection of Studies" of the Institute of Psychology
of the Rumanian Academy. Reviewed by T. Herseni, Gh. Iosif,
S. Marcus. Rev psihologie 9 no.1:159-165 '63.

POPESTU-NEVEANU, El.; IOSIF, Gh.; ENE, P.

Some problems connected with the informative elements of
the switchboard. Rev psihologie 9 no.2:249-272 '63.

IOSIF, I., ing.; STANCIU, C., ing.

Technical and organizational measures taken by 1 September
Paper Mill in 1960 for product quality improvement. Cel.
hirtie. 10 no.2:59-60 F'61

IOSIF, I.; SCHNEIDER, I.A.

Gas-chromatographic separation of methane oxidation products.
Rev chimie Roum 9 no.6/7:445-450 Je-Jl '64

1. Physical Chemistry Research Center, Rumanian Academy , 23
Dumbrava Rosie St., Bucharest.

IOSIF, I.; SCHNEIDER, I.A.

Chromatographic analysis in gaseous stage of methane oxidation products. Studii cerc chim 13 no.6/7:453-458 Je-Jl '64

1. Physical Chemistry Research Center, Rumanian Academy, 23
Dumbrava Rosie St., Bucharest.

IOSIF, T.; RADU, C.

Determining the magnitude of the neighboring earthquakes at the seismic stations of the Bucharest Observatory. p. 205.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ASTRONOMIE SI SEISMOLOGIE. Bucuresti, Rumania.
Vol. 1, no. 2, 1957.
Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI). LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959

Unc1.

IOSIF, T.; RADU, C.

Determining the magnitude of the waves P and S at the Bucharest station. p. 231.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ASTRONOMIE SI SEISMOLOGIE. Bucuresti, Rumania.

Vol. 1, no. 2, 1957.

Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI). LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959.

Uncl.

IOSIF, T.; RADU, C.

Determination of the magnitude of the deep earthquakes of Vrancea. p. 261.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ASTRONOMIE SI SEISMOLOGIE. Bucuresti, Rumania.
Vol. 1, no. 2, 1957.
Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI). LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959

Uncl.

IOSIF, T.

Dynamic characteristics of the earthquakes of Ramnicu-Sarat, Tecuci region. p. 271.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE ASTRONOMIE SI SEISMOLOGIE. Bucuresti, Rumania.

Vol. 1, no. 2, 1957.

Vol. 4, no. 1 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI). LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959

Uncl.

IOSIF, T.

The deep seismic focus in the Romanian Plain. Studii astron seismice
5 no.1:35-51 '60.
(ERAI 10:3)
(Romania--Earthquakes)

DEMETRESCU, G., acad.; IOSIF, T.; ENESCU, D.

Seismic bulletin of the Romanian seismographic stations at Bucharest,
Campulung, Bacau, Focșani, and Iasi. Studii astron seismol 5 no.1:
63-180 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Academia Republicii Populare Române; Comitetul de redacție,
Studii și cercetări de astronomie și seismologie, redactor
responsabil (for Demetrescu).
(Romania--Seismology)

S/169/62/000/004/005/103
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Iosif, T. and Radu, C.

TITLE: Investigations of the mechanism of the earthquake of December 9, 1945 (Vrancea).

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 14, abstract 4A113 (Studii si cercetari astron. si seismol. Acad. RPR, 6, no. 1, 1961, 91-96)

TEXT: The earthquake of December 9, 1945, was characterized by the following quantities: $H = 06^{\text{h}}08^{\text{m}}$; $\varphi = 45^{\circ}32' \text{N}$, $\lambda = 26^{\circ}44' \text{E}$; $h = 100 \text{ km}$; $M = 6.0$. The problem was solved by Bayerly's method. The plane defined by the parameters 37°W , 53°E , 59° was selected as the fracture plane. The fracture direction $V 37^{\circ}$ was also ascertained by gravimetric means. *[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]*

Card 1/1

IOSIF, T.

Seismic activity in the Rumanian People's Republic (1957-1959).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.11:1633-1639 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i
Bukharestskaya observatoriya, Seysmicheskiy sektor.
(Rumania--Seismology)

IOSIF, T.; RADU, K. [Radu, C.]

Characteristics of the specified stresses of a deep seated
focus in the Vrancea region. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.4:
91-104 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

S/169/62/000/012/015/095
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Iosif, T. and Radu, C.

TITLE: Conditional stress characteristics for deep foci
near Vrancea

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 20-21,
abstract 12A194 (Studii și cercetări astron. și
seismol., 6, no. 2, 1961, 269-285 (Rum.; summaries
in Rus. and Fr.))

TEXT: The data on 250 earthquakes that occurred near
Vrancea between 1937 and 1958 were processed. Their depths exceeded
100 km. Their magnitudes were ascertained, and a graph was plotted
for the release of Ben'off stresses. The magnitudes of earthquakes
that occurred before 1900 were determined on the basis of correla-
tions, established between the earthquake focal magnitude and force
for deep earthquakes near Vrancea. The energy of deep earthquakes
was calculated. A graph, plotted on the basis of earthquakes in
the period 1471-1960, is given for the purpose of estimating the ✓

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S/169/62/000/012/015/095
D228/D307

Conditional stress ...

seismicity of the territory of the Rumanian People's Republic. The ✓
force of these earthquakes was more than 3 points.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

IOSIF, T.; RADU, S.; SAVARENISKIY, Ye.F.

Mechanism of the focuses of certain Carpathian earthquakes. Biul.
Sov. po seism. no.15:146-167 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

COJOCARU, L.; IOSIF, V.

Distribution of fast neutrons along the thermal column of the
experimental reactor of the Institute of Atomic Physics of the
Rumanian Academy. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.1:236-240 '60. (RAI 10:1)
(Neutrons) (Rumania--Nuclear reactors)

VASIL'YEV, V.K.; SHOR, M.I.; SHAMSHEV, L.P.; IOSIF, Ye.A., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZHERDENTSKAYA, N.N.. redaktor;
PANKRATOVA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Negative and positive photographic material] Negativnye i
positivnye fotomaterialy. Pod red. E.A.Iosifa. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo "Iskusstvo." (Biblioteka fotoliubitelia no.2) 1955.
100 p.

(Photography--Appratus and supplies)

SOKOLOV, A.V.; NOGIN, P.A.; KHRIPIN, I.P.; IOSIF, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; TIKHESHEV, A.I., redaktor; PASHKATOVA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cameras, optics and determination of exposure] Fotoapparaty, optika i opredelenie vyderzhki. Pod red. E.A.Iofisa. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo", no.1. 1955. 157 p. (MLB 9:4)
(Photography--Exposure) (Cameras)

IOSIFCHEV, A.
KRUSTINOV, G.; MARINOVA, L.; IOSIFCHEV, A.

Experience with cardiac catheterization and angiography.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.4:54-59 1954.

1. Is klinikata po bolнична хирургия при ИСУЛ, София
(директор: д-р. Е.А. Стоянов)

(ANGIOGRAPHY,

angiography)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, radiography,

angiography)

(HEART,

catheterization)

DIMITROV, L.; IOSIFCHEV, A.

Our experiences in the treatment of thrombophlebitis of the extremities with anticoagulant and butazolidine preparations.
Khirurgija (Sofia) 16 no.4:347-349 '63.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiya i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite -
Sofia, katedra po bolnichna khirurgija. Rukovoditel na katedrata:
prof. K. Stoianov.

(THROMBOPHLEBITIS) (PHENYLBUTAZONE)
(ANTICOAGULANTS) (EXTREMITIES)

IOSIFESCU, B.

"Electric Conductivity of Metals", p. 477, Issued by the Romanian Society of Mathematics and Physics. Monthly". (GAZETA MATEMATICA SI FIZICA, SERIA A., Vol. 11, Nov. 1954. Bucuresti, Rumania).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

IOSIFESCU, B.

"Application of the Binomial Formula", p. 502, Issued by the Rumanian Society
of Mathematics and Physics. Monthly.. (GAZETA MATEMATICA SI FIZICA, SERIA A.,
Vol 11, Nov. 1954, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

SOV/109-3-8-3/18

AUTHORS: Gel'berg, A., Iosifescu, B., Komsha, G. and Mussa, G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Work Function of Metals (Issledovaniye temperaturnoy zavisimosti raboty vkhoda metallov)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 8,
pp 1000 - 1004 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the method of measurement of the work function is given and some experimental results are reported. The method was first proposed by Lukirskiy (Refs 2, 3 and 4). The method permits the measurement of the contact potential difference of two substances, i.e. the difference between their work functions. Since, in this work, the aim was not the determination of the absolute value of the work function but its variation, the method was particularly suitable for the measurements. The experiments were carried out by means of a special tube (Figure 1) which consisted of an electron gun of the Myers type (Ref 6) and of a target in the form of a hollow cylinder. The electron gun was furnished with a fine focusing arrangement which was situated at a distance of about 2 cm from the target. The target

Card1/4

SOV/109-3-8-3/18

Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Work Function of Metals

(Figure 2) was made of metal plate having a thickness of 0.1 mm and was fitted with a heater; this arrangement ensured the equipotentiality of the target surface. The heater of the target was made of a double-helix, tungsten wire, so as to reduce the magnetic field due to the heater current. The heater was used not only for raising the temperature of the target but also for the de-gassing of the system. The internal walls of the experimental tube were coated with a conducting layer which was given a potential of the last anode (Figure 1). The metal parts of the tube were thoroughly de-gassed and, after sealing off, the pressure inside the tube was reduced to about 10^{-9} mmHg by means of two ionisation-type pumps. The measurements were carried out in the circuit shown in Figure 3. Since the measurements had to be made at a constant temperature within a temperature range of 20 - 1 000 °C, the temperature of the cathode was controlled by measuring its resistance by means of the Thomson bridge. The current at the target was measured

Card2/4

SOV/109-3-8-3/18

Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Work Function of Metals

by means of a galvanometer having a sensitivity of 4×10^{-11} A/division. The measurement of the contact potential difference was as follows: the current-voltage characteristics were plotted on a semi-logarithmic scale; in the region of small currents, the graphs could be approximated by straight lines. Also, for each temperature a current curve was determined and its intersection with the straight line was found. From this, it was possible to determine the contact potential difference. The error of measurement of the contact potential difference was about 5×10^{-4} V. The experimental results are shown in Figure 4, which represents the work function for a molybdenum target. The 'dashed' curve in Figure 4 represents the direct results of the measurements, while the full curve represents the values of the work function after correction; the corrections were evaluated by taking into account the variation of the electrochemical potential of the system. The results represented by Figure 4 should be regarded as preliminary and it is intended to give more accurate values in the near

Card3/4

SOV/109-3-8-3/18

Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the Work Function of Metals

future. The authors express their deep gratitude to L.N. Dobretsov for his interest in this work.

There are 4 figures and 9 references, 6 of which are English, 2 German and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki Akademii nauk RNR, Bucharest
(Institute of Atomic Physics of the Ac.Sc. of the Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

Card 4/4 1. Work functions--Measurement 2. Work functions--Temperature factors 3. Metals--Properties 4. Metals--Testing equipment

IOSIFESCU, B.

RUMANIA/Electronics - Electron and Ion Emission.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 1455
Author : Comsa, G., Gelberg, A., Iosifescu, B., Musa, G.
Inst : -
Title : Determination of the Temperature Dependence of the Work Function of Metals.
Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RPR, 1958, 9, No 4, 429-443

Abstract : The temperature variations of the work functions of metals are determined by the method of displacement of the characteristics of the initial current. The experiments were carried out with a sealed instrument and at very high vacuum. The temperature variations of the work function were registered accurate to 10^{-3} volt, while the measurements themselves reached 10^{-2} volt. -- D.G. Bulyginskij

Card 1/1

RUMANIA/Radio Physics - Electronic and Ionic Emission.

I-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

72C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6486

Author : Iosifescu, B.
Inst : -
Title : Temperature Variation of the Work Function of Molybdenum
Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari fiz., 1959, 10, No 1, 177-186

Abstract : An experimental investigation was made of the electron emission of polycrystalline molybdenum at temperatures 700 -- 1100° K. This investigation has made it possible to establish that the temperature coefficient of the work function equals in this case $(7.86 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-5}$ ev/deg. It is noted that the measurement accuracy obtained in this work is two orders of magnitude higher than in preceding investigations by other authors.

Card 1/1

CONSA, G.; GELBERG, A.; IOSIFESCU, B.

Ferromagnetic anomaly of the nickel extraction work. Studii cerc
fis 11 no.4:859-865 '60. (EHA 10:8)

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.
(Nickel) (Magnetism) (Heat) (Electron emission)
(Curie point)

COMSA, George; IOSIFESCU, Beatrice

A simple device for measuring the evacuation speed of the pumps
with preliminary vacuum. Studii cerc fix 12 no. 1:171-173 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

(Vacuum pumps) (Gas flow) (Manometer)

40994

8/058/62/000/009/001/069
A006/A101

26.2358

AUTHORS: Comsa, George, Iosifescu, Beatrice

TITLE: Investigation of an ionization pump with titanium evaporation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 9, 1962, 9, abstract 9A101 ("Studii și cercetări fiz. Acad. RPR", 1961, v. 12; no. 2, 435 - 440, Romanian; summaries in Russian and French)

TEXT: The experimental ionization glass pump designed by the Institut atomnoy fiziki (Institute of Atomic Physics) (Bucharest) evacuates air down to $7 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mm Hg. After preliminary evacuation, the valve connecting the evacuated container with the forevacuum, is shut off, and 2.5 kv voltage is supplied between the tungsten filament and the titanium wire grid in the ionization pump. The titanium is brought to incandescence by bombardment with electrons emitted by the tungsten; it evaporates and is precipitated onto the pump walls, forming a $0.1 - 0.2 \mu$ layer of about 150 cm^2 surface within 30 minutes. The pressure in the pump is meanwhile maintained as high as 10^{-6} mm Hg. Then the voltage supplied to the grid is reduced to 350 - 450 v. The titanium layer on the walls

Card 1/2

S/058/62/000/009/001/069
A006/A101

Investigation of an ionization pump with...

has practically a cathode potential, and inside the pump conditions are created which promote ionization or excitation of gas molecules. The titanium absorbs ionized or excited molecules, in particular those of nitrogen and water. Under these conditions the evacuation rate attains 5 liters/sec. Evacuation is completed within 2 hours of the ionization pump operation, at 4 hours preliminary evacuation. With the aid of a diffusion pump the same results are obtained after 80 - 100 hours operation. General information is given on the operation of ionization pumps; a description is given of a unit for testing the aforementioned pump; some results of tests are presented showing conform evacuation rate values obtained by both methods, and absorbability of titanium was determined (10^{-2} mm Hg/liter/mg). X

A. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

*Institutul de Fizica
Atomica Bucuresti*

Card 2/2

Z/037/62/000/005-6/031/049
E140/E520

AUTHORS: Comsa, G. and Iosifescu, B.

TITLE: Adsorption and desorption phenomena in high vacuum

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku,¹² no. 5-6, 1962,
634-640

TEXT: Some of the factors affecting the performance of ion pumps are explained. On the basis of experimental results obtained by themselves and other authors it is shown that while the pressure is decreasing, particularly during long pumping times, and also during recovery, a decisive role is played by desorption from the walls of molecules which were absorbed independently of pumping. It is shown that when there are changes of pressure in well out-gassed systems, a special role is played by the molecules adsorbed with an adsorption heat of 20 kcal/mole. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav atomové fysiky Akademie RLR, Bukurešť!
(Institute of Atomic Physics, Rumanian AS, Bucharest)

Card 1/1

COMSA, George; IOSIFESCU, Beatrice

Adsorption and desorption phenomena in high and ultrahigh vacuums.
Studii cerc fiz 13 no.5:757-764 '62.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

Z/042/63/000/004/001/003
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Comsa, G., Gelberg, A. and Iosifescu, B.

TITLE: Temperature-dependence of the work function of ferromagnetic metals

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnicky Casopis, no. 4, 1963, 177-183

TEXT: The temperature coefficients of the work function of pure metals are comparatively small and it is therefore necessary to employ measurement methods which are capable of registering changes of the work function very accurately. The so-called characteristic-shift method was adopted for this purpose. The experimental electron tube (Fig.1) used in the measurements comprised an electron gun with good focusing and a target in the form of a box, made from the material under investigation. The box was provided with a double heating spiral and its temperature could be measured by means of a thermocouple. With the above method of measurement the electron beam was directed onto the target, which formed the anode of the system. If the work function of the anode changed, the current-voltage characteristic of the system was shifted by an amount equal to the change

Card 1/3

Temperature-dependence of the ... Z/042/63/000/004/001/005
E192/E382

in the work function. The measurements were carried out at 10^{-9} mm Hg, the pressure being measured by the Alpert ionization gauge. In the case of nickel of 99.98% purity, the measurements were conducted at temperatures between 475 and 1025°K and the distortion due to the Earth's magnetic field was compensated by means of Helmholtz coils. It was found that the thermal coefficient for the work function was:

$$\left\langle \left(\frac{d\Psi_{Ni}}{dT} \right)_{T>0} \right\rangle = (-3.12 \pm 0.05) 10^{-5} \text{ eV/}^{\circ}\text{K}$$

In the case of Ni₃Fe of 99.7% purity, the temperature coefficient of the work function for a temperature range from 500-700°C was

$\Delta\Psi_{Ni_3Fe}/\Delta T \approx 3.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV/}^{\circ}\text{K}$ and for the interval 450-550°C

it was $\Delta\Psi_{Ni_3Fe}/\Delta T \approx -5.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV/}^{\circ}\text{K}$. The errors in

the above method of measurement did not exceed 1%. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/3

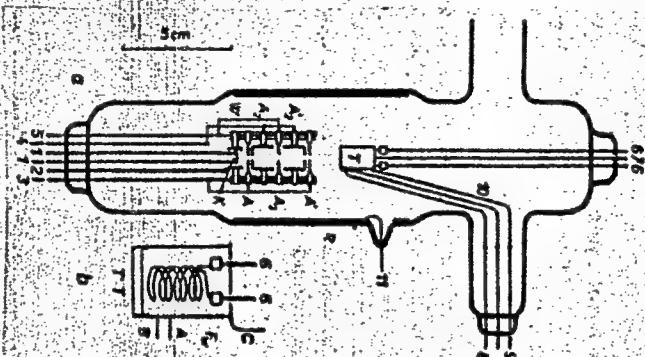
Temperature-dependence of ...

Z/042/63/000/004/001/003
E193/E382

ASSOCIATION: Ústav atómovej fyziky Akadémie vied Rumunskej
Ludovej republiky, Bukarest (Institute of Atomic
Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the
Rumanian People's Republic, Bucharest)

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1962

Fig.1



Card 3/3

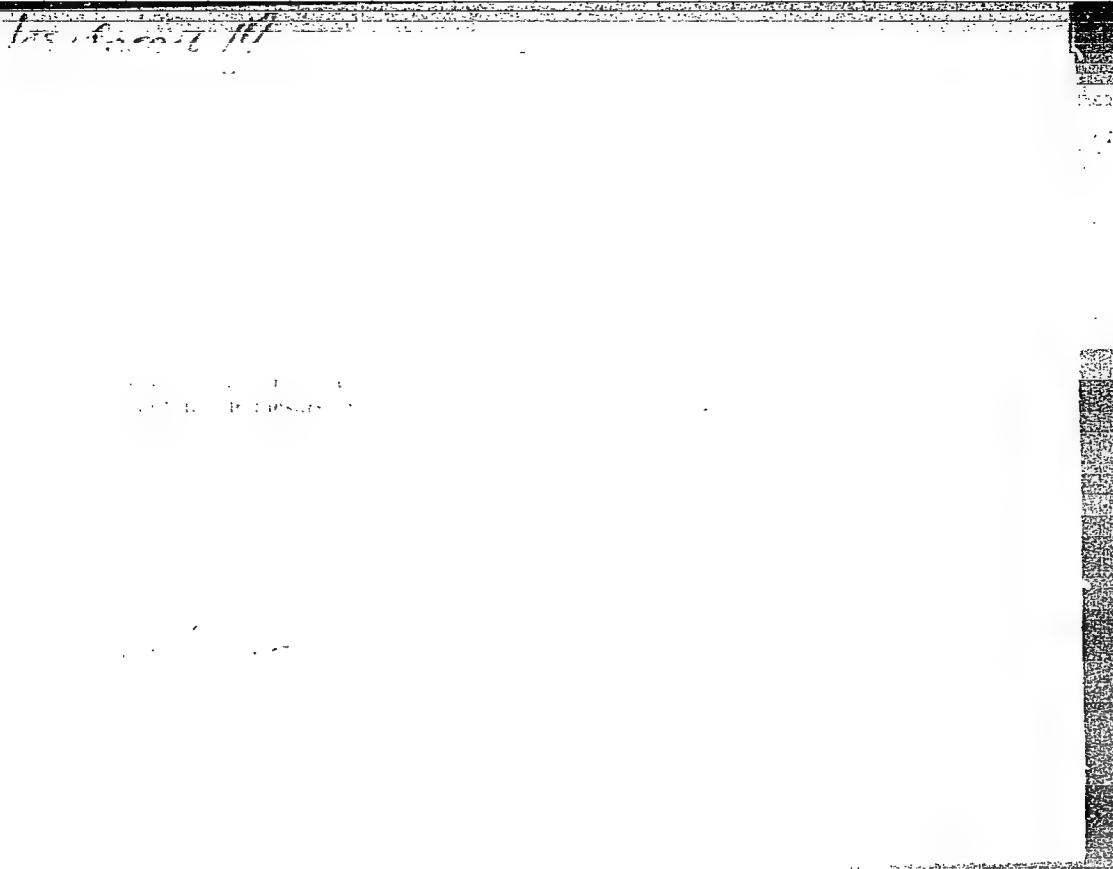
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IONESCU, St.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051872



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051872(

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(Differential equations) (Harmonic analysis)

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16.680U

S/044/62/000/002/063/092
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Iosifescu, M., Theodorescu, R., Todor, L.

TITLE: The Onicescu method for the reduction of systems of linear equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 2, 1962, 42, abstract 2V221. ("Comun. Acad. RPR", 1961, 11, no. 5, 513-518)

TEXT: A method for solving systems of linear equations is outlined which reduces the number of unknowns with the help of a linear auxiliary form. The method is applicable in certain cases and makes it possible to simplify the solution of problems of linear programming.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

VB

Card 1/1

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R.P.R.

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URNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

(2)

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicările Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne,
Vol XI, No 12, 1961, pp 1451-1453.

Data: "Chains with Complete Connections. I."

Authors:

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no.7:847-873 '64

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, P.O.Box 35, Bucharest.

REF ID: A64045500
COLLECTION NR: AP4045500

S/0048/64/028/009/1461/1465

AUTHOR: Iosifescu, B.; Kavaleru, A.; Komsha, G.

TITLE: Adsorption measurements at high vacuum Report, Tenth Conference on Cathode Electronics held in Kiev, 11-18 Nov 1963

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.9, 1964, 1461-1465

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, argon, ultrahigh vacuum

ABSTRACT: The advantages of employing modern ultrahigh vacuum techniques in adsorption and desorption experiments are discussed in general terms, and experiments concerning hot wire induced adsorption of argon are reported. The vacuum system included a needle valve to admit the experimental gas, a copper foil oil vapor trap, a free volume of undisclosed size, an omegatron for monitoring the argon pressure, and a Bayard-Alpert ionization gage in which the adsorption took place. After evacuation of the apparatus, argon was admitted and the pressure was held close to 10^{-4} torr for a period of 60 to 400 sec during which argon was adsorbed in the ionization gage. After the adsorption period, the apparatus was pumped down to 10^{-7} or 10^{-8} torr during the course of 20 to 30 sec. The portion of the apparatus con-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045300

taining the ionization gage, the magnetron, and the free volume was then closed off and the rise of the argon pressure was followed for about a half hour. The desorption curve thus obtained was exponential with two time constants, the reciprocals of which were 0.02 and $0.00172 \pm 0.0001 \text{ sec}^{-1}$. The total quantity of argon adsorbed was determined as a function of the duration of the adsorption process. The experimental error was considerable in this case, but the curve could be represented by an exponential with $\tau^{-1} = 0.00279 \pm 0.00137 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, in agreement with that obtained in desorption. It is concluded that there are two distinct states of adsorbed argon atoms with different lifetimes. G.Carter and J.H.Leck (Proc.Roy.Soc.A261,303, 1961) have also postulated such states in order to explain their thermal desorption curves. Orig.art.has: 11 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnocy fiziki, Bukharest (Institute of Atomic Physics)

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: GC, GP

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 026

2/2

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prof. V.K. Suprunov) i kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zaveduyushchiy -
zaasl. deyatel' nauki Kirgizskoy SSR prof. F.S. Okolov) Kubanskogo
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Uncl.

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Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1956

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p. 107 (Izvestia) Vol. 7, no. 7, 1956. Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 3, May 1958